BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

NO LAND LIKE OURS.

BY J. E. BARRICK.

Though other lands may boast of skies
That wear a deeper blue,
When flowers, in their own Eden-dyes,
Are tinged with varied hue,
And other nations pride in Kings,
That rule with gentle powers,
Yet every voice of nature sings
There is no land like ours.

Though other scenes than those that grace
Our forests, fields and plains,
To earth may give a sweeter face,
Where peace and quiet reigns,
But dearer still to me the land
Where sunshine rules the hours,
For God hath shown with his own hand
There is no land like ours.

Though other streams may softly flow
In vales of classic bloom,
And rivers clear as crystal glow,
And wear no shade of gloom;
Though other mountains high may look,
And grand seem olden towers,
We read from nature's open book
There is no land like ours.

Though other nations boast of deeds
That live in old renown,
And other people cling to creeds
That coldly on us frown;
On pure religion, love and law
Are based our ruling powers;
The world looks on with wondering awe,
There is no land like ours.

Though other lands may be as fair,
Where spring perennial smiles;
And perfumes richer freight the air,
That floats o'er tropic isles,
Yet sweeter flowers of deeper hue
Here wave with golden showers,
And sighs, each blossom wet with dew,
There is no land like ours.

Though other lands, as England, France,
May glow with woman's smile,
Her beauty, Scotland give a trance,
A spell to Erin's isle;
Yet lovelier far are those that grace,
Our sunland's rosy bowers;
Where else hath she, such form and face?
There is no land like ours.

Though other lands may boast their brave,
Whose deeds are writ in fame,
Their heroes ne'er such glory gave,
As swell's our country's name;
Though others rush to daring deeds,
Where dark the war-cloud lowers,
Here each and all for freedom bleeds,
There is no land like ours.

Though other land's Napoleon
And Wellington adorn,
America, her Washington,
And heroes later born;
Yet Johnson, Jackson, Price and Lee,
Bragg, Buckner, Morgan towers,
And Beauregard our watchword,
There is no land like ours.

While others may claim to be the Washington's of this rebellion, it cannot be denied that the "Peter the Great" of this war is—Saltpetre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

BUREAU FOR CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 30, 1863.

IN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY OF DETERMINING here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government,

NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom he contracts, and the character and extent of the contract.

By order Superintendant:

A. C. JONES,
April 4 3t Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. G.

All the papers in the State please copy three times and send bills to Progress office.

CITY TAXES--LAST CALL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, RALEIGH,
April 4, 1863.

ALL THOSE FAILING TO GIVE IN THEIR CITY TAXES this day will be subject to double TAX.

WM. H. HARRISON,
April 4-1t Mayor.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

20 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR sale. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 4-tf

BOOK LOST.

ON MARKET SQUARE, ON THE MORNING OF the 3d April, an ACCOUNT BOOK, containing receipts. Any person finding the same will please leave it at the Progress office. THOMAS RAIT.
April 4-3t*

TO RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A COMFORTable Dwelling and out buildings near Central Depot, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to N. C. Railroad Agent, at his office.
April 4-1w*

50 SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

50 SHOE MAKERS ARE WANTED TO MAKE PEG SHOES for the army.
April 4-tf R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE COMPLETE MATCH MACHINE AND A large stock of Match materials, with full instructions to use them. This Machine is warranted to cut twenty-seven thousand boxes in eight hours. I sell only because my health wont admit of continuing the business. For particulars, address
April 4-3t R. SLATER,
Salisbury, N. C.

Charlotte Bulletin and Richmond Examiner copy 3 times and send bills to Progress.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
April 4 1m* A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863. NO. 126.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 4.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1 25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John. B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	J A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow / Robert A Ross
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	D P Rowe
12	Solomon Williams		
13	Alfred M Scales		
14	Rob Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Pardie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	Robert H Gray	C C Cole
23	Dan't H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	Robert F Armfield	John Ashford
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P S Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan		
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	Alfred H Belo	M T Smith
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H E Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65		George N Folk	

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th. 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—40th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments:

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'l. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 6th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 25th, 1863.

THO'S. M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.

Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the
March 28-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 7-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD; OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard; COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

REWARDS.

LOST.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2ND, BEtween the Planter's Hotel and the Post Office, or on Market Square, A POCKET BOOK containing nearly $175. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the PLANTER'S HOTEL or PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 3-tf

$600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D M Barringer, Cabarrus county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE — February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail fees, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT		7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "		7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "		8.30	"
Western " " "		11	"
Augusta " " "		7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at		12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at		5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at		11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at		11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at		12	M
Northern mail closes daily at		9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at		9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at		9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at		9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at		9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at		2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at		8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at		9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at		1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at		1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles.

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf. Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the [illegible] music, desires a sit-

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$ 5 0
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	50 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisements.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.
March 28-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS
AND
TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED
AT
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
☞ 28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.
☞ Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17-3w
☞ Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. PENTRESS.
March 16-c1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. P. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

Gov. Vance's Appeal.

The address of Gov. Vance which appeared in the *Standard* yesterday and which we publish to-day, does credit to the heart and head of his Excellency. It is just such a production as we might have expected from Gov. Vance and we trust it will have the effect of arousing the people of the State to the dangers and perils that surround them.

Our brave men in the field are patiently and cheerfully bearing up under many privations and it is but just and right that those of our citizens who remain at home should strain every nerve for the cause in which their all is staked. Our people have done much we know but more is expected of them. The enemy with his boasted legions is cowering before our brave veterans, afraid to advance again so well is he satisfied with past encounters, and if our people at home will only devote themselves entirely this year to the production of grain and provisions, our worst enemy will be conquered. The enemy have dispaired of conquering us in the field, but hope by a vigorous blockade and pressing our frontiers to subjugate us by starvation. Will our farmers who have the land and the laborers allow them to do it? Our destiny is now in the hands of the farmers of the country and we join in the appeal made by Gov. Vance to the people of this State to ignore cotton and tobacco—no matter what the price or how great the temptation—and apply every inch of soil that can be cultivated in the production of something to eat. Our army in the field must be fed or it will disband, and if it disbands our cause is gone, our property will be taken from us and we become slaves to the most depraved power on earth professing civilization.

Let every farmer, whether large or small, realize that the salvation of the country depends on his individual efforts, and do all he can to support the soldiers and their families. Do not plant cotton and tobacco under the impression that others will raise grain and provisions—let each man do his duty regardless of what others may do. Grain and provisions will command remunerative prices, and without supplies the cause is gone, the enemy takes possession of our lands and productions and of course cotton and tobacco would be lost to the producers. *He who plants largely of cotton or tobacco this year, is an enemy to the cause of the South, whether he intends it or not,* and as such public opinion should hold every man who thus wilfully neglects the duty of the patriot in this trying hour.

Not only must the army be fed but the families of the men who are fighting our battles must be taken care of. The soldiers are making the greatest sacrifice in this war and unless we who are at home are willing to toil for them and theirs we are not worthy of the independence for which they are struggling.

We commend the patriotic appeal of Gov. Vance to every citizen of the State, and admonish them that if they do not heed his timely suggestions they will have cause, when too late to remedy the evil, to regret their folly.

We suggested a short time ago a meeting of the publishers of the State to deliberate on matters of importance to themselves—to take steps to secure if possible a continued supply of paper, to establish a uniform scale of charges for subscription, advertising, &c. Some few of the fraternity have entertained the proposition favorably, while others have boasted of their ability to sustain their "enterprises," &c., without "combinations." This is not at all wonderful, for it takes but very little to sustain some "enterprises." We have no idea, however, that any such meeting will be held, and had but little hope of any good result when we made the suggestion, and can only say that we shall endeavor to take care of our own "enterprise" as best we can. What we suggested has been done in other States and the publishers are not accused of any unjust "combinations." We give the following as an instance:

A conference of the proprietors of the press of Georgia has resulted in the adoption of the following scale of prices:

Daily paper, one year, $12; daily paper six months, $7; daily paper, three months, $4; daily paper, one month, $1 50; tri-weekly paper, one year, $7; tri-weekly paper, six months, $4; weekly paper, per year, $4.

THE NORTHWEST.—The Jackson, (Miss.) *Crisis*, and the Selma, (Ala.) *Reporter*, urge a political alliance with the Northwest. If such a proposition can be pardoned in the "Cotton States" we should think that a proposition for a settlement of our troubles upon the basis of taking the Northwestern States in might be tolerated here.

We see it stated that the steamer *Cornubia* has arrived at a Confederate port. Of course she brings a cargo of Yankee goods for speculators in the South.

We are very glad to be able to state that Hon. Geo. E. Badger has so far recovered from his late illness as to be out. He was on the street yesterday.

Generals Joseph E. Johnston, and John C. Breckinridge, were in Manchester Tenn., on the 25th.

Are Magistrates to be Conscripted?

This is an important question. We do not profess to be able to elucidate the law on this point—whether the Magistrates are liable under the law of Congress or not—but we do think that men are necessary on the farm as well as on the battle field. The army must be supplied with provisions or it falls to pieces and the cause is lost. And North Carolina must be looked to as one of the principal producing States, and if all her farmers and laborers be conscribed and thrown into camp, it is easy to see that the crops will fail, and the army and people will be left without provisions. We think, therefore, that there is greater need for men at home than in the camp, because the care of those now in the camp devolves upon the producers at home.

Most of the Magistrates in North Carolina are farmers—some of them large farmers and some of them small ones, but if they all are to be withdrawn from their labor and thrown into camp the result must prove most disastrous. Believing then that they can be of more service and perform a better work for the Confederacy, for the present, at home than in the camp, and that the right of the Government to conscribe them under the law is questionable, we are opposed to its being done. Not that we want any conflict with the Confederate Government, or that we would withhold anything in the way of men or means in a vigorous prosecution of the war, but for the reason that our producing population has already been reduced to the lowest possible standard consistent with the interests of the State and Confederacy. We must not depend on our numbers in the field in this contest, but upon the superior valor and endurance of our people.

There are many magistrates at home that should doubtless be in the camp, while there are many men in the camp that should be at home, but these things cannot be regulated. And if the Government permits the magistrates to be enrolled now, the militia officers may be called for next, and then another class of exempts and another, until State government, agricultural operations and everything else will be gone. North Carolina has the same at stake in this contest that every other State has and her people are willing to make equal sacrifices and endure equal hardships, but they are not willing to be entirely stripped, leaving the army to go without supplies and the people at home to starve. If we believed these men could do more good in the camp than at home we would not say a word, but not so believing we protest against their enrollment, and hope that Gov. Vance will take a firm and decided stand in the matter.

The present Congress we are told is to terminate on the 22nd inst. and we are rejoiced to hear it. It may have done some things which it ought to have done, but we are sure it has left undone many things it ought to have done. For instance, the Senate whose deliberations have been conducted principally in secret sessions, thus shutting out its doings from the vulgar public, has refused to repeal that odious and abominable clause in the exemption bill exempting the owners of twenty or more slaves from conscription. So if the magistrates are allowed to be conscripted in North Carolina, a man who has no slaves and ten children to support by his own labor, will be hurried off to camp, while the owner of twenty slaves will be left to longue about the street corners and criticise the conduct of Generals and prefer charges of treason against their betters.

Yes, let the present Congress adjourn, and let the people, profiting by the lessons of the past, select more competent and faithful men to take their places as soon as the opportunity is presented of doing so.

The House had repealed that exclusive, aristocratic feature in the exemption bill by which the owner of twenty niggers was saved from the camp, but the Senate refused to act upon it and it falls to the ground; and the refusal of that body to pass the bill after a knowledge of the intense dissatisfaction occasioned by this partiality to a privileged few, is not only outraging justice and right but seems to bid defiance to the voice of the masses whose servants these lawmakers are.

Verily our armies are strong but our Congress is weak.

MOB VIOLENCE, whether by men or women, is to be deprecated, and we trust that no more such disgraceful scenes as those which have occurred at High Point, Salisbury and Athanta will be enacted. They do not relieve the poor and needy, and if persisted in will be the means of setting at defiance all law and order everywhere. Of course people will not starve if they can help it, but this mob business is getting to be more of a mania than anything else and is participated in by depraved men and women who make but little effort to take care of themselves or anybody else, and in thorough disregard of law and the love of excitement may engage in them who are not suffering for provisions.

We learn that a "female raid" was seriously meditated a few days ago at Wilson, but that wise counsels prevailed and the demonstration was not made. Let the wants of the suffering be looked to by those who have more than they acquire and these mobs may be stopped. For the credit of the State we hope we shall have no more of them in North Carolina.

FROM EASTERN CAROLINA.—Rumors have been abundant for the last few days, and some of our exchanges have even had the town of Washington captured, but we can assure the public such is not the fact as far as we are advised. The latest rumors from Washington are that Gen. Hill with a large force was investing the town and its evacuation by the enemy was thought very probable. It was said that the public property and the negroes had already been removed. We shall not be at all surprised to hear in a day or two that Gen. Hill has taken the town, but we prefer to wait until it is done before publishing the fact.

The report of Humphrey Marshall having captured Carter's brigade has not been confirmed, and we incline to the opinion there was nothing in it.

Maj. L. Mims and Col. Jacob Thompson have been named in connection with the Gubernatorial chair of Alabama.

If the Yankee Generals wish to economise the lives of their men, they ought to make them wear their breast plates on their backs!

"WARREN'S SURGERY"—Such is the title of a neat volume of over four hundred pages, published by West & Johnson, Richmond, and of which Dr. Winfield Warren, Surgeon General of North Carolina is the author. The distinguished character of Dr. Warren in medicine and surgery is a sufficient guarantee for the superior character of the work and we advise every Surgeon connected with the service to procure a copy.

We are indebted to the author for a copy and shall give a more extended notice of the work hereafter.

A METALLIC CURRENCY.—A gentleman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, assures an Augusta contemporary that ten penny nails are passing current there at five cents each.

We take the above from the Richmond *Enquirer* a paper that never loses an opportunity to ridicule and vilify North Carolina. Of course the item is the production of some brainless wag, but even supposing it were true we should be compelled to admit that it were a much more "solid" currency than much that is now in vogue.

CONSCRIPTION OF MAGISTRATES.—We alluded last week to the fact that it was under contemplation by the Confederate authorities to *conscribe* all Magistrates in North Carolina who are of the proper ages, and who are not exempt from other causes than by virtue of their office. By reference to an advertisement in this week's issue, it will be seen that Col. Mallett has received orders to enroll these Magistrates, and he gives all who are liable, notice to prepare themselves for immediate enrollment.

We presume such orders issue from the Bureau of Conscription simply because the astute chief of that department does not fully understand the duties and obligations of a North Carolina "Squire," or more likely, perhaps, from the fact that the chief of the "Bureau of Conscription" in Richmond has just recently ascertained the serious truth that North Carolina squires are not high-salaried officers, and hence, as he conceives, the imperative necessity of putting them into the ranks immediately.

Now, the office of justice of the peace, may be considered an humble one, yet we look upon it as being far more dignified and respectable than that of a Georgia "judge." We have seen specimens of the Georgia "judge" in the veritable State, and so far as Georgia intelligence and a knowledge of the law, the relates to the "Squire" in this State would eclipse by most humble ornament on the bench of the Georgia inferior court. But these "inferior" "judges"—are entitled to something very inferior we should say—are entitled to something of a salary, and consequently it would be a great sin to conscribe them, though a North Carolina Magistrate, whose duties are more onerous, and which he performs without either fee or reward, is considered a very unimportant personage, and fit for duty only in the field.

We know not how the matter stands in other sections of the State; but in Guilford county there are few others than Magistrates left in their respective districts to attend to the wants and necessities of the destitute families of soldiers, and at the outset of the war, they were very properly appointed to attend to this work, in the faithful performance of which, we conceive they are rendering more good service than they were in the field. Yet from the fact that they are not high-salaried officers, it seems to be imperatively necessary that they should be conscribed.

North Carolina has cheerfully complied with every demand upon her for conscripts—having furnished many more than any of the large slave-holding States, until now her force for agricultural pursuits is reduced to a mere cypher, and unless the order for the enrollment of Magistrates be decided at an early day by the proper authorities, we may soon look for the enrollment of our ministers of the gospel, our sheriffs, physicians, and all others who are clearly exempt by act of Congress.

We hardly think the time has yet arrived for North Carolina to suspend business entirely. We hope not at least.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE PRICES OF LIVING IN THE NORTH.—The prices of living in the North have greatly advanced, but nothing like the proportion they have in the South. Such articles as flour and meat can still be had at a very low figue, but other articles of consumption that are imported, such as sugar, coffee, tea, &c., have greatly advanced from their old prices. The cause of this is that the depredations on the Yankee commerce by our privateers have put up the rate of marine insurance to a tremendous figure, and the consequence is that all the things for the importation of which the North has to rely, have gone up to a very high figure. For instance, the destruction of the Jacob Bell, our informant tells us, gave a great panic to the New York market, and the consequence was that everything of East India growth jumped up to 100 to 150 per cent. The regular rates of all things of foreign growth are very high in the North. The commonest kind of coffee commands 50 cents a pound, while tea, sugar and like articles range in the same proportion.

The highest prices in the North are those for articles of Southern growth and produce, and for which the North has heretofore been solely dependent on the South. For instance, white shirting muslin, made of the cotton grown in the South, and which before the war could be bought from 9 to 10 cents, now commands in New York $1 per yard. Tar, heretofore furnished the North from the dense pine forest of North Carolina at about $1 per barrel, now readily brings at the North $10 a barrel. And the same of other articles exclusive to the South. The North is beginning to feel the effects of non-intercourse and non-communication with the South, a country out of whose great staple she has grown rich.—*Richmond Examiner.*

CHARLESTON ITEMS.—The following items are from the *Mercury* of the 1st:

The skirmish on Seabrook's Island on Sunday, reported in our issue of yesterday, was an encounter between the enemy's pickets and a few of our scouts, resulting in the capture of one prisoner. Two of the enemy are stated to have been killed outright. We have no further intelligence from that quarter.

The blockade squadron off the Bar yesterday consisted of 14 vessels.

The French steamer *Milan*, which left this port yesterday, has gone, we understand, to Mexico. The departure of the French Consul, we are assured was not the result of any official orders received by that functionary. He goes on private business, and hopes to return in a very short time.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—"If," says an exchange you would like cheap newspapers, a good supply of writing paper and envelopes—all of which are almost as indispensable as clothing—*save your rags.* Let the rag bag become a recognized institution in every household. Nothing would tend more to increase the quantity of paper, and cheapen its price, than the general institution of the rag bag. Let every scrap of cloth, rope and thread, refuse cotton, and all waste material; of which either cotton, flax or hemp, forms the fibre, be diligently saved, and sold to the paper mills, and paper will become abundant and be furnished at reduced rates.

People of the South, if you would read and write, *save your rags.*

ULMAN'S BRIGADE.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes of Ulman's brigade:

Brigadier Ulman, with his hundred and odd officers, will probably start for New Orleans in about ten days, designing to astonish the Creoles and other aristocrats of the Orleans dynasty with the noble spectacle of an entire division of *soldats d'Afrique* for the defence of the city during the summer. Numbers of black volunteers have offered themselves here, but their invariable answer is that no recruiting office will be opened at/out of New Orleans. Some of Gen. Ulman's officers are veterans of the regular service.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA BY GOVERNOR VANCE.

The [illegible] which [illegible] are about to [illegible] of provisions and [illegible] [illegible] it is certain that [illegible] and there is danger that insufficient preparation will be made for the ensuing season, and that a considerable portion of the labor of the country will be devoted to the production of crops other than breadstuffs.

The Legislature having adjourned without taking action to prevent this much dreaded state of things, and it not being deemed expedient to call it together again so early after its adjournment, I have deemed it my duty to address you in this extraordinary manner, praying you, of your own will, to avert it. And I am confident that the large-hearted patriotism—the wonderful generosity which last year filled to overflowing the store-houses of our quartermasters, in response to my call in behalf of our naked soldiers, has not yet deserted the farmers of North Carolina.

By universal consent, there is allowed to be but one danger to our speedy and triumphant success, and that is, *the failure of our provisions.* Our victorious soldiers now constitute the best army in the world; arms and munitions are abundant; time and experience have given us admirable leaders, and everything is prosperous and hopeful, except in the field and work shop. Everything depends now upon the industry and patriotism of the farmer. Now that so many brawny arms which were wont to hold the plow have gone into the ranks, unless those still at home strain every nerve to produce bread, our cause may be ruined. Without bread, the soldier has neither strength nor courage; without bread the cries of his little ones at home will reach his ears in the distant camps, and cast a sickening chill upon his heart. No bravery, no skill, nor device, nor human wisdom, can cope with that dreaded enemy—famine.

While our brave defenders are facing death upon the field, we at home must sustain and feed them, or in vain will their blood be spilled. Our duties though less glorious and pretending, are equally as important and well defined. Though not battling with the living and embodied enemies of our country, we are yet in her service, and struggling with a far more dangerous and insidious destroyer. And as the soldier who shrinks the conflict and deserts his comrades in the hour of battle, is a coward or a traitor, so equally is he who withholds his hands from the plow, or guides it to the production of those crops which produce *money* and not bread, though he may not so intend it. The humblest mother in all the land, who amid the harrowing cares of a helpless family, can find time to plant a few potatoes near her cabin door; the poorest little boy, whose infant and unskilled hands may plant a few hills of corn, or gather the shieres of harvest, will each do a more acceptable service in the sight of God and his countrymen, and is worthy of more honor than he who raises a thousand bales of cotton or a hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and ostentatiously donates a small portion to some "Aid Society."

The bright sunshine again warms and dries the earth. We must use it to our salvation or neglect it to our destruction. Plant, sow, dig and plow; corn, oats, potatoes—any thing and every thing which will support life. Let everybody take to the fields, where the plow, not the maddening wheels of artillery, furrow the generous soil. These will prove the real fields of victory and independence. Hundreds of able-bodied young men in our towns and villages—non-producers—who having procured substitutes, or exemptions, now idle their time about empty stores, or other unprofitable places, should be growing something, and adding to instead of diminishing the general fund. Let none be idle. And above all, my countrymen, let none plant cotton or tobacco. Though the prices are high and the temptation great, your profits would be made from the blood of brave men and the suffering of helpless women and children. Your children and your children's children would reap an abundant and enduring harvest of scorn, and the remembrance of the manner in which your wealth was gained would burn into your conscience to the hour of death.

Whilst I thus appeal to you in behalf of the preparations for another year, it is also my duty to speak of the present. Ninety days will bring us to harvest, and I am confident we can reach it without actual suffering, if all parties will do as duty and Christianity prompt. Let all who have to spare, divide liberally with those who have not. Sell to the County and State agents when your neighbors are supplied, and do not wait for it to be impressed. Impressed it certainly will be, before our armies shall be disorganized by the suffering of their families for want of that which you can spare, and for which a fair price will be offered you. Allowance your work hands [illegible] your negroes. They are no better than the soldiers and [illegible] on half their daily portion. Put your stock in who [illegible] and upon grass the moment they can live upon the woods [illegible] contiously devote the saving to your neighbor's children wa[illegible]istrates see that distillation is arrested, and conscientious father or brother is fighting your battles. Let the ma[illegible] process against every man who is caught, by issuing promptly [illegible]ns grains of life in defiance of dares to waste the precious [illegible]s, mob violence. Broken law. Avoid, above all things, much sorrow; and when laws will give you no bread, but [illegible]avert starvation, let forcible seizures have to be made to [illegible] agents. Should it be done by your County or State [illegible] bountiful harvest Providence favor our growing crops, a plen[illegible]rs, again will, I trust and believe, greet our gallant soldi[illegible]ns to victorious through another campaign, and bring the blessed day of Peace and Independence.

In order that the most effectual means in our power may be speedily and systematically adopted, both for the husbanding and distribution of our present supplies, and for securing a large provision crop for the next year, I earnestly recommend that meetings of the farmers and planters of each County and neighborhood of the State be held immediately, to express their condemnation of cotton and tobacco planting, and to devise means of mutual aid and assistance in the trials of the coming season. Much good can be done in this way, and a wholesome public opinion set forth, more powerful, perhaps, to steer us past our impending dangers than the fines and penalties of a statute.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't,
Z. B. VANCE.

Raleigh, April, 2, 1863.

SOLDIERS ON A MARCH.—A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, giving a description of the march of Anderson's Brigade to and through Richmond, mentions the following:

A more joyful, exhilarated set of men I have seldom seen. The terrors and horrors of the march were all forgetten, and merry voices rang through and through the lines. The soldier's wit is a cutting one. It has no sympathy with rank, with wealth, power or person. It aims at all alike, and it is a privilege that court martials even cannot rob him of. Rylander's 10th Georgia Battalion has just joined Anderson's Brigade, and they are used, as are all new comers, by the balance of the brigade, for their mirth and laughter. The commander went to Gen. Anderson complainingly, and asked that it be stopped; that they called his men all sorts of names; Rylanders, Highlanders, Bylanders, Laplanders, Highflyers, Hellbinders, &c. The General quietly replied: "You had better let them alone, they call me 'Old Tige,' and I can't help it." True, it cannot be helped. The soldier will have this privilege and will exercise it mercilessly. The proper spirit in which it should be received was shown by the Hon. Mr. Lyons, M. C., from Richmond. He rode along the lines on his way to the House, and was greeted with all sorts of uncomplimentary witticisms. Bowing right and left, with hat in hand, he replied, with his benevolent countenance covered with smiles, "gentlemen I am pleased to see you in such good spirits."

OLD BROWNLOW.—In the course of his reception speech in New York, this miserable old scoundrel and hypocrite made use of the following language:

Andrew Johnson has in him to-night a devil as big—and there is in the bosom of every Union man in Tennessee—as my hat; and whenever the Federal army shall find its way there we will shoot the rebels like dogs, and hang them on every limb we come to. (Applause.) They have had their time of hanging and shooting, and our time comes next, and I hope to God that it will not be long. I am watching in the papers the movements of the army, and whenever I hear that my country is captured, I intend to return post haste and point out the rebels. (Cheers.) I have no other ambition on earth but to resurrect the Knoxville Whig, and get it in full blast with one hundred thousand subscribers. (Cheers.) And then, as the negroes say down South, "I'll 'spress my opinion of some of them." (Great laughter.) If I have any talent in God's earth, it is the talent to pile up epithet, one upon another. (Laughter and cheers.)

WHEAT CROP.—We are glad to learn from gentleman in Government employ, who have made the circuit of our section of country recently, that unusually heavy seeding of wheat has marked the operations of our planters, and that prospects of an abundant crop are highly encouraging. We trust no blight may interfere to cut off a heavy yield.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 2.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the tax bill from the House with a substitute. It was ordered to be printed. The Senate bill passed to establish a post road across the Mississippi River. Several other bills of unimportant character passed.

In the House a bill to exempt mail contractors, &c., passed with an amendment, providing that a mail route shall be at least ten miles in length. The Senate bill to repeal the law allowing substitutes was rejected. A joint resolution was adopted to adjourn on the 20th inst.

RICHMOND, April 3.—Neither of the Houses of Congress in session to-day, having adjourned on account of observance of Good Friday.

From the West.

CHATTANOOGA, April 2.—The gunboats on the Tennessee were driven back by sharp shooters. Two iron-clads endeavored to land at Columbia this morning at daylight and were attacked by our cavalry outposts. Heavy cannonading ensued, but was ineffectual. Unsuccessful efforts were made to land. The iron-clads backed down the river. No battle in the front yet. Heavy skirmishing at Unionville. Passengers by the afternoon train report the capture of several wagons and prisoners Wednesday. 752 prisoners captured by Forrest at Brentwood reached here this evening.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—No signs thus far of the expected attack. There has been no landing of the enemy in force on any of the Islands below as reported. The skirmish on Seabrook's Island was between a few independent scouts and a scouting party from Yankee gunboats.

Address before the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILL, April 1.—Hon. Jas. P. Boyce, Agent of the Government, to secure endorsement of Bonds by States, addressed the Legislature to-night in the Representative Hall. The address was well received, and it is believed that the measure will pass both Houses.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 2.—The enemy made a reconnoisance up the Yazoo river yesterday. They threw a few shells at Snider's Bluff. Nothing in sight below.

Paper Mill Burned.

AUGUSTA, April 2.—The Bath paper Mills, near this city, were burnt to-day.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, April 4, 1863.

We quote as follows:

Confederate Bonds sales 103 and interest. (due in 1885.)
North Carolina 6 per cent., new issue, 115 to 120.
Bank Notes 60 to 65.
Gold 350 premium.
Silver 325 premium.
Confederate Treasury Notes payable in two years, 1½ per cent. premium.

CONSCRIPTING NEGROES.—How do you like that Cuffy? Drafting slaves to "fight the battles of the Union." Had not our negroes rather remain in "bondage" than be set up in the front ranks of the Yankee army for our boys to shoot at? We rather think so.

We publish to-day says the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 26th, an important order of Gen. Hunter, in South Carolina, drafting all able bodied negroes within his lines into the service of the United States. It is due, says the *Chronicle*, that the negroes should help in the prosecution of this war. Heretofore, between the inability of their masters to command their services and the prejudices of our soldiers against seeing them employed, they have been living in ease, like gentlemen and ladies, doing no work except when they chose to do it, and supported by the waste and refuse of the army. While many of them are doubtless anxious to fight for their freedom, there are some among them who, like the peace men in the North, would gladly see others do the work and reap the benefit themselves. Gen. Hunter does no injustice to the negroes in his command in compelling them to [illegible] their freedom. It is the greatest of absurdities to fight for [illegible] much bone and muscle should be allowed ties that so [illegible] great struggle because it happens to to lit idle in the [illegible] black skin. The negroe's idea of be covered with a [illegible] to work. He must learn, and freedom is cessation fro[illegible] freedom means simply the the sooner the better that [illegible] to live in luxurious liberty to work for himself, no[illegible] ease.

GEN. SMITH IN SAVANNAH.—The *Republican* of Tuesday says:

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, one of the ablest and most useful military men in the Confederacy, has arrived in Savannah and taken rooms at the Pulaski House. It will be remembered that he resigned his commission in the army some weeks since, on account of some trouble with the President. We are glad that his valuable services will not be wholly lost to the cause, which he threw up a lucrative office and abandoned home to battle for. It is said that he has tendered his services to Gen. Beauregard as a volunteer in any capacity in which he can be useful to the country.

GALLANT DASH.—The *Examiner* of Thursday says:

On last Sunday morning Colonel William Tabb, of General Wise's command, with several hundred cavalry, made a dash into the town of Williamsburg. The Yankee garrison though greatly outnumbering the attacking force, being taken by surprise, fled precipitately in the direction of Yorktown. Several of the fugitives were cut down and others taken prisoners. Colonel Tabb took possession of the postoffice, and having secured the mail and several thousand dollars in greenbacks, retired leisurely with his prisoners.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.—The *Examiner* says:

By our last advices gold was worth only 130, a decline of nearly 33 cents. We learn from an intelligent gentleman, recently from Baltimore, that this result has been brought about by an agreement amongst the Wall street brokers to enable Secretary Chase to carry out some financial scheme. Our informant was told by a Baltimore broker of this agreement previous to the fall in gold, and at the time the broker predicted that after the temporary decline gold would suddenly bound up to 150 premium.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah *Republican* of Tuesday last says:

Information has been received here by telegraph, that the negroes and abolitionists have abandoned Jacksonville and gone to Hilton Head. The town was set on fire by the vandals previous to their leaving. Gen. Finegan reached the place in time to save the greater portion of it. His troops are now occupying Jacksonville.

The following is one of the best epigrammatic retorts on record;

You men are angels when you woo the maid.
But devils when the marriage vow is said.
The lover not to be outdone, replied as follows:
The change, dear girl, is easily forgiven—
We find ourselves in hell instead of heaven.

LAST WORDS OF A TEXAS PARSON.—The correspondent of the Mobile (Ala.) *Advertiser*, "N'Import," writing from the army of Middle Tennessee, says that, at the Spring Bill engagement, "Parson Crouch, Brigade Chaplain of Jackson, was killed while cheering on the Texans to a charge, and in his last words are somewhat unusual and remarkable. I give them—"Give them hell boys for your sweethearts and your God."

DISCHARGED.—The New York Court of appeals has ordered the discharge of Mary Hartmng, the beautiful murderess of her husband at Albany, New York a few years since.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, says the fire brigade of the national capital is accused of incendiary practices, in order to stay where they are and keep out of the army.